

**INSURANCE.**  
O. SHERK, President. D. P. HADLEY, Secretary.  
**BLUFF CITY**  
**Insurance Company,**  
285 Main St.,  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.  
**PUBLIC LEDGER.**  
OFFICE—No. 13 MADISON STREET.  
**MEMPHIS:**  
Tuesday Evening, March 28, 1876.

**THE DEBT OF TENNESSEE—A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION.**  
The high credit organs in this State assume that a failure to meet the interest on our bonds as it falls due is repudiation. Some of them argue that forty cents properly applied will meet the emergency; others, too, argue our moral obligation to pay whether able or not. All of them say much about the sacred honor and faith of the State, but none of them, as far as we have seen, come out and advocate specifically an increase of taxation. This may be the ultimate object—inferentially it is—but for the present it is kept in the background. They talk flippantly about an annual interest of over a million and a half as a mere trifle. This may seem so to a man who pays no taxes, directly, or makes his living as a coupon-clipper, but the toiling masses feel it, and they find it harder to raise one dollar now than two dollars seven years ago. Not one of these papers has come out and stated approximately what rate of taxation it is supposed will be required to wipe out the floating debt in a given period, say two or four years, and at the same time meet current expenses and the regular interest falling due. When the next Legislature meets it is estimated by the Comptroller that the State will be in arrears, in round numbers, three millions of dollars. To wipe out this alone in one year would require a tax of at least eighty cents, to say nothing of liabilities falling due. About the time the funding bill passed some beautiful figures were made to prove that forty cents would be a sufficient tax. The other side said it would require eighty cents, and the correctness of this assertion has since been fully demonstrated. If the Legislature of '73 had fixed the rate at eighty cents, and that amount had been strictly collected, it would not have kept the State from falling behind. Now we are expected not only to meet the enormous regular demands of the future, but to wipe out the deficit of three millions that stares us in the face. Some of the debt, we have reason to suspect, is not morally binding. But waiving that question, we cannot see how the people can meet the accruing and outstanding obligations. The fifty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, is about as much as the people feel able to pay directly to the State in the shape of an ad valorem. Besides this, they pay county, municipal and Federal taxes, either directly or indirectly, and also assist to pay the double tax imposed on merchants' capital, for the merchant to make a profit must charge up his taxes to customers in the price of goods. When we add on poll tax, dog tax, etc., the actual rate now paid is nearer two dollars on the hundred than forty cents. "What is forty cents?" says the advocate of gilt-edged State coupons. This reminds us sometimes of a distinguished United States Senator who took his seat in a top-heavy condition during the progress of a debate on the national debt. Rising in his place he gravely asked the Speaker how much it was, and running his hand into his pocket said, "I will pay it myself, Mizzer Speaker, and stop this unnecessary debate." The only difference is that in this case the bondholders' advocates propose that the people shall pay it. We are told that it is undignified for a great State like Tennessee to ask her creditors for a compromise on a debt made partly, if not mainly, to build railroads, turnpikes and the Capitol before the war. These promises to pay were issued upon the existing and prospective ability of the State to pay. Since then the war swept away millions of property, and during the ten years from 1860 to 1870 that the principal tax-payers were deprived of a voice in public affairs many more millions were squandered and stolen. The first Democratic Legislature that met after the war in its grasp of State pride, absence of experience and plenitude of interested counselors, assumed to pay everything without asking any questions. They were willing to pay a big bonus to signalize their return to power. Money was plentiful in those days, and the people endured a sixty cents tax without asking many questions. Certain State conventions likewise informed the world that Tennessee would never go back on anybody who held any of her paper, even as Mrs. Micawber frequently assured her husband, that she would never desert him or the twins. All this sort of stuff reads well on paper, but under certain favorable conditions, as the spiritualists say, it can be manufactured in quantities to suit customers. The bondholders took advantage of loose management in public affairs and undefined public opinion to rush through what is known as the funding bill. This was admittedly the work of a powerful moneyed ring. This was not done without difficulty, and from that time forward the people began to awaken to their interests. The last Legislature was instructed by the State convention of August, 1874, not to increase the rate of taxation above forty cents. We have no reason to believe that the next Legislature will be instructed differently by the convention which meets on the 9th

of August, or by the people at more preliminary gatherings. The advocates of high State credit charge that a failure to pay a part of the interest for any length of time is as bad as to repudiate it all and attempt to fasten the stigma of repudiation upon the State. The surest way to make this a valid charge would be to double or treble the rate of taxation. Then the Trustees will have to sell out the State, and the State cannot make a title even if anybody would buy. We assume two facts as well established: First, the people will not voluntarily repudiate a cent of their just obligations; second, they cannot at present endure an increased rate of taxation. The State is not bankrupt, but sorely pressed, and her citizens have been taunted as repudiators until they can bear it with more composure than at first. When it comes to confiscation or default of the interest they will speedily choose the latter. The bondholders have their agencies at work all over the State and a desperate effort will be made to elect a high tax Legislature next fall. They have made some converts and may make more. It behooves the people to be wide awake and compel all aspirants to define themselves on this vital question. The State may not see fit to ask the holders of her securities to scale the bonds or abate the rate of interest, but if the next General Assembly will only stand firm and refuse to increase the burdens of the people a proposition will come from the other side in due time. We should regret to see any educational institution which holds these bonds made to suffer. Provision could properly be made for such cases. There are equities on both sides that would require nice adjustment. However, when the compromise comes—as it will sooner or later—such details will be proper subjects of discussion. Let the tax stand as it is until Mahomet comes to the mountain.

**A MISERABLE LIE RETOLD.**  
The New York Graphic recently republished in the correspondence of its sensational correspondent, George Alfred Townsend, the infamous story told by Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson planning to introduce small-pox into the North from the Canada side during the war. Nothing is too base and villainous for these Radical correspondents and papers. The story originated in 1865 by the testimony of a perjured scoundrel named Godfrey J. Hyams, whom Doctor Robinson befriended in Canada. Hyams after wards repented, went before a magistrate and swore that his statement before the committee at Washington was false. The monstrous lie was discredited by the most enemies of the South, was denounced by Doctor Robinson in fitting terms, and it was permitted to rest until 1872. He was very sick during that year and at one time with small-pox at his home in Louisville, and the Chicago Evening Post revived the story, elaborated on it and gloated exultingly over what was supposed to be his dying groans. But he did not die, and being a man of nerve, as soon as he got up brought suit against the Post for libel and recovered \$25,000 damages. He only claimed enough of the amount to pay costs and expenses of the suit, about \$600, and relinquished his claim on the balance. The St. Louis Democrat and New York Tribune at different times revamped the shameless falsehood and gave it new legs to run around the world. The Doctor promptly brought suits against both papers, which are yet in the courts and will be decided against them doubtless if ever brought to trial. From an intimation contained in the Courier-Journal we presume that he will sue the Graphic for libel. The Graphic makes a very lame explanation, which does not even approximate the shadow of an apology. This is not the end of it.

**JOURNALISTIC CHANGE.**  
The Knoxville Press and Herald ceased to exist with its issue of last Saturday, the 25th inst. The Daily Free Press was founded in June, 1867, by Col. John M. Flemming, and in December of the same year was consolidated with the Daily Herald, which had been founded by the Ramage Brothers; hence the double name. The Tribune, owned and edited by Colonel Flemming and Captain Sam McKinney, has now bought out the Press and Herald and assumed its contracts with subscribers and advertisers. Mr. William J. Ramage continues the business of job printing and book-binding. He commends the Tribune to his old friends in a graceful valedictory. The Press and Herald was edited during the greater part of its career by Col. Flemming, and was an able, influential paper, with a large circulation throughout East Tennessee. The Tribune is a larger paper, free from incumbrances, law suits and entangling alliances, and now that it has the field as a Democratic daily, speeds on its way with bright prospect of success and increasing power for good. There are still three dailies in Knoxville. The Chronicle is Republican, the Age a granger, and they do not necessarily come into any close competition. Journalism ought to run smoothly and profitably in that end of the vineyard, and we hope it will.

**IMPORTANT DECISIONS.**  
The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered two very important and long-expected decisions. The enforcement act, that everlasting monument of Radical infamy, was declared unconstitutional. The case grew out of the famous Grant parish affair, and was carried from the Louisiana District Court by Judge Bradley who decided in favor of the defendants, on the grounds of the unconstitutionality of the enforcement act. The judgment of the court below was affirmed, and an order made for the discharge of the defendants. The opinion is very elaborate, and was delivered by Chief Justice Waite. Justice Clifford dissenting, but concurred in the opinion. The other opinion was in regard to the Kentucky election case,

which has been pending some years. It decides the federal election law unconstitutional. Thus, after a lapse of several years, two of the most outrageous acts of partisan legislation, passed solely to provoke strife and retain the Republican party in power, are declared by the highest court in the land void and unconstitutional. These laws were framed in such general terms that the court compared one of them to a drag-net large enough to catch all possible offenders, leaving it to the courts to step inside and say who could be rightfully detained and who should be set at large. It was purely political in its intent and effect. There is some satisfaction in knowing that the courts of the country, though often influenced by partisan considerations, are not entirely owned and controlled by any party.

**SINCE the death of Chief Justice** Nicholson, reducing the court to five members, the court will no longer be allowed, under the Constitution, to sit in two sections. Nor can the number of members be increased to six under the present Constitution. The court, we are informed, will close its session at Nashville on the 10th of April and begin the next term at Knoxville on the 1st of May. During the interval the over-worked judges will enjoy a brief rest.

**CONKLING and Blaine** have not been speaking to each other for ten years.

**WASHINGTON.**  
**Minister Schenck before the Committee on Foreign Affairs.**  
WASHINGTON, March 28.—Ex-Minister Schenck appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, bringing with him a satchel filled with papers. He privately complained of being weak, not having fully recovered from his recent attack of sickness. Senator Stewart and other gentlemen connected with Emma Mine transactions were present. Schenck read the following paper:

"I desire respectfully to state to the Committee, that since my arrival in Washington I have read printed testimony of Jas. E. Lyon and Hiram A. Johnson, on which charges against me appear to be founded. The testimony of these witnesses has been taken in my absence, and without affording any opportunity for a cross-examination. This evidence is proposed to show that the sale of the Emma mine by Park, Baxter and Stewart to the Emma Company, of London, was a fraud, and that to the consummation of such fraud I knowingly lent the assistance of my name and official position. The charge is a grave one and I ask for a most full investigation of it. For that purpose, although not invited to appear before the committee, I left London as soon as I learned from the newspapers what action had been taken, and came at once to Washington. I might rest my vindication upon the simple statement of my own connection with the transaction in question, which I propose to make, from which it will appear that under the sincere belief in the value of the mine and the honesty of the sale of it, I bought and paid for the shares I hold now and sustained large pecuniary loss; but as the committee have received the evidence growing out of the previous history of the mine and intended to show that it was of little value, and the sale of it was fraudulent, and this evidence has been in, it was such that after their interest had been sold and paid for, some of them purchased largely of stock at high prices and also loaned the company large sums of money; that the subsequent failure of the mine was owing to mismanagement in its working; that mine is to-day, if properly worked, in all probability as valuable as it was claimed or supposed to be; and finally, that so far as I know or believe, parties in England who were concerned in the original purchase have never claimed that any fraud or imposition was practiced upon them, that claim having been recently set up by those who have bought stock since the alleged failure of the mine at a nominal price. It will be apparent to the committee that this proof must involve the interrogation of a considerable number of witnesses; that evidence cannot be presented except through the means universally employed in judicial tribunals, the examination of witnesses by competent counsel acquainted with the case; submit, of course, to such further questions as any member of the committee may wish to put; that to conduct inquiry by calling upon witnesses to examine themselves, or by such desultory and imperfect examination as must be made by the committee not informed would be unjust to the party who relies upon the testimony, and would tend to obscure the truth rather than to elicit it. I have, therefore, to request of the committee that the usual privilege of assistance of proper counsel may be accorded as well as for cross-examination of witnesses who have testified against me. As for the examination of those whom I desire to produce, should the committee be pleased to accede to this my request, as I cannot doubt they will, I will be ready to proceed with the cross-examination of witnesses or on my own statement, as the committee may think most desirable.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,  
ROBERT C. SCHENCK.  
Mr. Faulkner said that Mr. Schenck mistook it. It was the intention of the committee to invite him to appear before the committee, and to examine the witnesses, and to conduct inquiry by calling upon witnesses to examine themselves, or by such desultory and imperfect examination as must be made by the committee not informed would be unjust to the party who relies upon the testimony, and would tend to obscure the truth rather than to elicit it. I have, therefore, to request of the committee that the usual privilege of assistance of proper counsel may be accorded as well as for cross-examination of witnesses who have testified against me. As for the examination of those whom I desire to produce, should the committee be pleased to accede to this my request, as I cannot doubt they will, I will be ready to proceed with the cross-examination of witnesses or on my own statement, as the committee may think most desirable.

**COUNTERFEIT MONEY.**  
New York, March 28.—Frank Marston, alias Frank Rogers, has been arrested in Brooklyn charged with passing counterfeit five-dollar bills on the Traders National Bank of Chicago.

**FOREIGN.**  
**LONDON, March 28.**—The latest betting on the inter-university boat race is six to five in favor of Oxford.  
There is little doing on the Stock Exchange, the regular fortnightly settlement which began to-day claiming the principal attention. Foreign securities are flat, with a pressure to sell, and rates for continuation of contracts over settlement are rather onerous. No failures have been announced in the house thus far, but the stoppage of one outside speculator is reported, with considerable liabilities. It is not probable that a settlement will be completed without trouble, but no important suspensions are anticipated.  
Advices received to-day from India report that the steamship Jowad, from Shehr, was wrecked in the Arabian Sea. She had aboard about five hundred pilgrims, chiefly Persians, bound to Baskirah. Three men, supposed to be the only survivors, have reached Hodhida.

**Heavy Snow at St. Louis.**  
St. Louis, March 28.—After a continuous rain all day yesterday the heaviest snow storm of the season set in about ten o'clock last night and up to the present writing—11 a.m.—some ten inches of snow has fallen. The streets are in a horridly slushy state, and the street railroad and other travel is much impeded. Temperature mild.

**Steamer Wrecked.**  
New York, March 28.—The steamship Great Western, which went ashore on Long Island coast Saturday night, has parted amidships, and will be a total wreck. Her crew have arrived here. Her sister ship, the Cornwall, has been libeled by the vessel which collided with the Great Western Saturday morning last.

**Off for the Black Hills.**  
Scranton, Pa., March 28.—Forty miners left this city for Black Hills yesterday. They were accompanied to the depot by a brass band and a crowd of about two thousand men, women and children. The gold-hunters were provided with arms, ammunition and mining implements and were regularly outfitted.

**To be Hanged.**  
CAYUGA, Ont., March 28.—John and James Young, convicted of the murder of Abel McDonald on the 20th of November last, near Caledonia, have been sentenced to be hanged June 21st next.

**River Telegrams.**  
CAIRO, March 28.—Arrived—John A. Scudder, New Orleans, 10 p.m.; Ironsides, Pittsburg, 3 a.m. Departed—John A. Scudder, St. Louis, midnight; Raven, St. Louis, 7 a.m. Light snow and cool.

**Probabilities.**  
WASHINGTON, March 28.—For the Gulf States, the upper Missouri and lower Missouri valleys, colder, partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

**The Chief Justice.**  
James W. Decker, the Chief Justice elect of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, was born in Jonesboro, Washington county, November 25, 1812. He was educated at the East Tennessee University, and at Center College, Danville, Ky. At the age of twenty he married Miss McDowell, daughter of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a distinguished Kentucky surgeon. Isaac Shelby, Kentucky's first Governor. At the age of thirty he commenced the study of the law in the office of Judge Luckey, the first Circuit Judge and Chancellor of the Jonesboro District. He remained at Jonesboro until just after the close of the war, when he removed to Knoxville in April, 1867. He was elected to the State Senate of 1861-2; was a Bell and Everett elector in 1860, and was elected to the Supreme Judgeship in 1870. Chief Justice Decker had six sons in the Confederate army.

Of the 53 generals and 66 lieutenant-generals in the Prussian army, all are of noble birth. There are only 18 plebeians among the 147 major generals, only 27 among the 146 infantry colonels, and only 6 among the 60 cavalry colonels.

William Baverscroft, a hair dresser, has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude by the London Criminal Court for having written a letter to the wife of a city merchant, in which he demanded money with menaces and without reasonable or probable cause.

**SALE OF JEWELRY.**  
BY A. M. STODDARD, AUCTIONEER,  
At his Sale Rooms,  
No. 260 Second Street,  
Commencing  
On Wednesday, March 29, 1876,  
At 10 a.m. and 2 1/2 p.m.:  
**Special & Peremptory Auction Sale**  
a large and valuable stock of  
**GENUINE DIAMONDS,**  
Solitaire and cluster ear rings, pins, rings,  
and other jewelry.  
**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,**  
Engl. Swiss and American pendant and  
key wound for ladies and gentlemen.  
**SOLID GOLD CHAINS,**  
Opera, Nelson and Vest of the latest style.  
Together with a large stock of solid gold sets,  
lockets, sleeve buttons, studs, rings, etc., etc.  
Every article guaranteed to be as represented.  
A. M. STODDARD, Auctioneer.  
Goods on exhibition Tuesday prior to sale.  
23-24

**AUCTION.**  
**MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE!**  
—OF—  
**IMPORTED STEEL ENGRAVINGS,**  
**OIL PAINTINGS,**  
Chromos, French Plate Mirrors,  
—AT—  
**No. 240, Main Street,**  
Opposite Court Square.  
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE THE FINEST  
ever brought to this city, and worthy the  
attention of connoisseurs. Sale WEDNES-  
DAY NIGHT, 29th, and THURSDAY, March  
30th, at 2 1/2 and 7 1/2 p.m.  
A. M. STODDARD, Auctioneer.

**BAKING POWDER.**  
**POMEROYAL**  
**BAKING POWDER!**  
Is Indorsed by one of the  
**BEST CHEMISTS IN THE SOUTH!**  
**READ! READ! READ!**  
OFFICE OF THEODORE HORNBER,  
ANALYTIC CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
34 and 36 Bell street, corner Second,  
MEMPHIS, TENN., March 14, 1876.  
Messrs. C. H. POMEROY & CO., Memphis, Tenn.:  
GENTLEMEN—Upon your request to examine  
the Pomeroyal Baking Powder as to its  
purity, etc., I take pleasure to certify that  
I have given said Powder a full chemical test,  
which resulted in the most favorable manner.  
The ingredients which form the compound  
are chemically pure, and free of substances  
detrimental to health. As regards its power,  
I consider it the best in the market, and I can  
therefore, fully recommend the Pomeroyal  
Baking Powder to the general trade.  
Very respectfully, THEO. HORNBER.  
For sale by all Grocers.  
**C. H. POMEROY & CO.,**  
Manufacturers,  
No. 365 Main Street,  
Memphis, Tenn. 13-90

**AUCTION.**  
**GRAND CENTENNIAL**  
Closing Sale of  
**FORT PICKERING LOTS**  
Thursday, March 30, 1876.  
And continuing from day to day until prop-  
erty is disposed of, at  
Southwest Cor. Main and Madison  
Streets, Memphis, Tenn.  
No. 266-0-0, R. D. Barilla, Range et al. vs.  
J. R. Duggan and Memphis R. Co. et al.  
Pursuant to an order of sale in  
the above case, the Clerk of the Court,  
I will sell, to the highest bidder, the following  
property, to-wit: Situated in Fort Pickering,  
Block 1, lots 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,  
Block 2, lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,  
Block 3, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 4, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 5, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
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Block 68, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 69, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 70, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 71, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 72, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 73, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 74, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 75, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 76, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 77, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 78, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 79, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 80, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 81, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 82, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 83, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 84, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 85, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 86, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 87, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 88, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 89, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 90, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 91, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 92, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 93, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 94, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 95, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 96, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 97, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 98, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 99, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 100, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 101, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 102, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 103, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 104, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 105, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 106, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 107, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 108, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 109, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block 110, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,  
Block